

Meigs Co. Telegraph.

POMEROY, OHIO.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1884.

For Supreme Judge,
JOSEPH R. SWAN, of Franklin.
For Board of Public Works,
JACOB BLICKENSERFER, Jr.,
of Tuscarawas County.

Job Printing.

During our recent absence, we made some additions to our stock of printing materials, and are now prepared to execute cards, pamphlets, circulars, &c., on short notice, and reasonable terms. This is rather a dull season; but if any of our neighbors wish a nice job done quickly, this is the most favorable opportunity, as we have more leisure for such things now than at other seasons.

GOOD AND BAD WHISKY.—The difference between the bill punishing the adulteration of liquors, has been lauded all over the State by temperance men and temperance papers. "It will," say they, "prevent delirium tremens, and all those devilish acts committed by men who become maddened by drinking bad liquor." Well, we are of the number who never believed the law would result in any good beyond preventing any liquor being sold before inspection, and may do positive evil. Being greatly in the minority, and not wishing to throw a straw in the way of the faithful execution of the law, we have said nothing, heretofore.

Well, inspectors were appointed, and the quality of the liquors pronounced upon, whether correctly or not, we know not. One thing is certain, however, either the inspectors do not do their duty, or "good whisky" as it is called, produces about the same results as "bad" whisky. Almost every day we find such paragraphs as the following in our Ohio exchanges:

"Last week a man by the name of Abram M. Noxon of Pierpont, Ashabula county, undertook to cut the throat of his wife with a razor. He succeeded in mangle her horribly, but she was rescued before he had finished the work. Whisky was at the bottom of it. He was arrested and put in jail, and will probably wear the uniform of the Ohio Penitentiary for a few years."

In localities where no regard is paid to the new Ohio temperance law cases of delirium tremens are as frequent as ever, notwithstanding the purity of the liquor. The truth is, the poison is the liquor itself, and not any foreign substance that is put into it. It is unreasonable to suppose that dealers in liquors would endeavor to make their articles any more poisonous, when they must know that by doing so, the sales would be diminished in two or three ways: 1. By the destruction of inebriates, 2. By frightening those who would otherwise indulge, and 3. By exciting the community against the traffic.

We repeat: the alcohol is the poison, and the purer the alcohol, the more poisonous it is. But suppose the other way. Suppose that Nux Vomica, Strychnine, Arsenic, and other poisons were put into the liquors, and they were thus made more poisonous. Is it good policy for temperance men to endeavor to purify them? We think not, though perhaps very few will be found to agree with us. We contend that the more poisonous the liquors are made, the better it will be for the community. And why? If the drinking of one glass of liquor would invariably produce instant death, there would soon be an end of drinking. Men would be as soon killed of eating arsenic. If it were known that the drinking of one glass would invariably produce an uncontrollable thirst for more, which would eventually continue until it ended in delirium tremens and death, how many, who have never tasted it, would venture upon that first glass? Certainly not many who possess ordinary reason. The inference follows, that the more poisonous the liquor, and the more deadly and certain in its effects, the less will be drunk, and the fewer inebriates we would have. Consequently, instead of punishing for the adulteration of liquors by the addition of more deadly poisons, we, for one, would feel inclined to favor it, as the surest way to prevent intoxication.

The liquor inspectors of the State assembled in Convention at Columbus a few days since. The proceedings of their meeting may be found on our first page. Those who feel interested will please read their resolutions. For one, we do not care anything about it. It is fair to presume that in ancient days liquor was unadulterated, and yet Solomon describes its effects as truly as though he had lived in these days of "adulteration." Men who drank liquor in those days had redness of eyes, contentions, babbings, wounds without cause, &c., &c. The same may be said of those who use strong drink now-a-days, with the inspector's mark upon the cask. More than that can hardly be said of those who drank "bad whisky" before this precious humbug called the "adulteration law" was passed.

The Prosecuting Attorney has kindly furnished us a list of the liquors pronounced impure in this county by our Inspector, which we give below for the benefit of whom it may concern.

In possession of Wm. V. Lasher, Drug-gist—1 bbl. Alcohol; 1 bbl. Brandy; 10 gals. Port Wine; 1 keg Sweet Wine.

Adam Tutenhaver—1 bbl. Whisky; 1 bbl. Port Wine; 1 keg Brandy.

Duncan Sloan—1 bbl. Whisky; 2 kegs Rum; 2 kegs common Brandy; 1 bbl. Bourbon Whisky; 1 keg Gin.

D. Reed & Co., Druggists—1 bbl. Brandy; 1 bbl. Monongahela Whisky.

Peter Dunst—1 bbl. Brandy; 1 bbl. Port Wine.

Wm. Williamson—1 keg Port Wine; 1 keg Brandy.

P. Schreiber—2 kegs Port Wine.

Anton Betz—1 bbl. Port Wine; 1 keg Brandy.

Peter Hoffman—1 bbl. Port Wine.

Ansallon Fish—1 bbl. Port Wine; 1 keg Brandy; 1 keg Rye Whisky.

Premium List.

At the request of a number of friends in the country who are interested in the Agricultural Fair, we re-publish the List of Premiums this week. It may be found on the fourth page. We may publish it again before the Fair takes place; but of this we cannot speak with certainty. Those who wish to preserve it had better do so now.

We are glad to perceive that the list has been somewhat lengthened; and from the interest already manifested, we believe there will be a larger attendance and a better exhibition than at any previous fair in this county.

A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN.—The most remarkable case of obedience to the "powers that be," of which we have any record, transpired in this county last week. The circumstances are as follows: An individual, residing on Sterling Bottom, was arrested for violating the new liquor law by becoming intoxicated. He was taken before a Justice, fined \$5 and costs of prosecution, and sentenced to one day's imprisonment in the county jail. This all happened at Sterling Bottom, which is about twenty miles from Pomeroy, where the county jail is located. After sentence was passed, on consultation the prisoner, agreed, in order to save extra trouble and expense, to come to Pomeroy, with the necessary papers alone, and deliver himself to the Sheriff. Accordingly, with the mitimus, and a letter from the Justice in his pocket, he started about 2 o'clock one morning alone, and walked to Pomeroy, (20 miles) sought the proper officer, delivered his papers, and asked permission to suffer the penalty of the law. After remaining in jail 24 hours, we presume he returned home on foot.

Who can beat that? For our own part, we felt like paying the man's fine ourselves, after learning of his poverty. Such a man, if kept sober, would be an ornament to any society.

A SMALL BUSINESS.—D. J. Fallis, the Secretary of the Cincinnati and Hillsboro' Railroad, recently stopped the free passes of the editors of the Hillsborough papers, and instructed the conductors to be sure to charge them full price, notwithstanding they each have a free pass. The editor of the News says:

"Never were we so 'taken down' before, in our whole life—except once—and that was when we were a little under, and had somehow given offence to one of our play-fellows, who told us indignantly that we should never 'slide on his cellar door' again! But we survived that blow, and we will endeavor to outlive the present severe infliction."

We cannot, however, forbear remarking upon the extreme justice, liberality, and generosity (!) displayed by the R. R. Co., in view of the fact that since we have enjoyed the privilege of a "pass" on the road, we have published not less than from two to three hundred dollars worth of matter for its benefit, (estimating it at the usual rates) for which we have never charged a cent!

THE WEATHER AND RIVER.—Last week was, we believe the hottest of the season. During the entire week, the thermometer ranged from 83 to 98 degrees above zero in the coolest room in town. In some places, on Thursday and Friday it stood at 100 to 102 in the shade, and 118 to 120 in the sun. Friday promised the greatest heat. At 7 A. M., the thermometer in Reed & Brothers Drug Store stood at 97. The afternoon being cloudy, however, and threatening rain, the air became somewhat cooler.

The river is still receding, and none but low water boats, with light freight, are now running. The *Helena* Mar has been undergoing repairs at this place, but will leave for Cincinnati to-day. The *Cuba* and *Advance* passed down on Monday. These boats being all owned here, of course our citizens feel interested in knowing their whereabouts, and condition. Capt. Darwin Smith commands the *Helena* Mar, Capt. Williamson, the *Cuba*, and Capt. Nease the *Advance*—all gentlemen, and all well known to this community. At the desk, among others, we find Strider, Parker, Lounner, and Van Horn—all well known here. The names of one of the Clerks on the *Advance*, and one on the *Helena* Mar, we can never recollect. They are very agreeable young men, but have unfortunately, strange names. The above boats deserve, and we trust, will receive a liberal patronage.

AN UNFORTUNATE APPOINTMENT.—President Pierce has once more given offence to the Democracy of New York by the appointment of John McKoon, an Irish Catholic, and a better, to the office of District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, in place of O'Connor, resigned. The Tammany Hall Democracy, met in Convention on hearing of the appointment, and denounced McKoon and the President in round terms, and not very choice language. If Pierce continues to give all the best offices in the country to the Irish Catholics, the Tammany Hall cachems will be forced to join the Know Nothings.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—The news by late steamers will be found of deep interest. Russia it seems, refuses to consent to the proposition of Austria, so far as to evacuate Moldavia. She has already withdrawn

from Wallachia. If Austria insists upon the terms proposed, and determines to force Russia to evacuate Moldavia, bloody work may be expected. Already, Russia has 300,000 men on or approaching the frontier. Austria can place 800,000 on her frontier, at short notice; Turkey has 150,000 under arms, and France and England 90,000, already beyond the Bosphorus. Will they fight? If so, terrible havoc will be made. We rather incline to the opinion that peaceful councils will prevail, though appearances indicate the contrary. Read the dispatches, and judge for yourself.

Talk with our Readers.

Jas. Torrance, our authorized agent has commenced his labors. In order that all misunderstandings may be prevented we make the following explanations:

We intend to make out and hand over to our agent all accounts due us in this county. We need the money now, and we hope our friends will not be backward in paying.

A large number of subscriptions expired two weeks ago. We have placed in the hands of Mr. T., bills for the year just commenced, thinking that many of our subscribers would prefer paying in advance to being charged an extra half dollar for neglect. We hope no one will consider it an offence in us, as nothing of the kind is intended. Some who have recently paid arrears may think it rather too soon to be called on; but an examination of their receipts will soon satisfy them of the correctness of the charges.

We expect our agent to solicit subscriptions in every portion of the county. In this work our subscribers can render him much essential service. We trust their aid will be cheerfully extended.

We expect to visit some portions of the county in company with the agent, not, however, for the purpose of soliciting; but to redeem sundry promises made at various times privately and publicly, and to familiarize ourselves with the tastes, habits, and wants of the people, that we may be the better prepared for our duties as editor. We should be happy to extend our visits to every portion of the county, if we had the time to spare; but we fear this cannot be done at present.

We feel tolerably confident that by the exertions of our agent, assisted by subscribers, our list will be greatly increased—perhaps doubled. We have many reasons for the hope that is in us.

1. We came to this county a stranger, and had to overcome many prejudices in the minds of the people. Complaints reached us from every quarter and fault-finders threatened to take us by storm. Many times we almost despaired. Still we continued our labors quietly, overlooking many little annoyances and discouragements. We have served a probation of two years, and have become tolerably well known. We hear no more complaints, nor do we suffer the annoyances of former days. The paper seems to give general satisfaction, and has won the confidence and esteem of many who at first refused to have anything to do with it.

2. The population and wealth of the county has greatly increased within the past two years. There are at least fifteen hundred persons in the county who ought to take the paper. Pomeroy only affords a list of one hundred. It ought to be increased to three hundred at least, and we confidently believe it will be. Pomeroy derives more advantage from the paper than any other section of the county, and yet, in proportion to population and wealth, many other portions furnish more subscribers. In the town of Ironton, alone, about 400 copies of the *Register* are paid for. Some of these are sent to distant friends, but a large proportion are taken by actual subscribers in the town. Pomeroy can as easily afford three hundred to the Telegraph.

But as we intend to give you our talk in broken doses, we have said enough for the present.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—Those who wish to preserve likenesses of themselves or friends, do not lack opportunity. Lamarine is at our landing with his Yacht. Handbills on the corners announce the fact that a couple of itinerant photographers have taken rooms over Branch's store, and we are assured, by letter, that Messrs. Moore & Gilbert will be here next week with their Daguerrean Yacht.

Of the relative merits of the two first named we cannot speak—having never examined their work. But if our friends are in a hurry, we can promise them something rich when Moore & Gilbert arrive. During our recent absence, we visited them, and more recently they have sent some specimens of their work, which may be seen by calling at our office. We pronounce them good. We think, therefore, our friends will lose nothing by waiting a few days.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST.—It will be recollected by most of our readers that the Anti-Nebraska Convention held in Pomeroy on the Fourth of July, adjourned to meet again on Tuesday, the first day of August.

A large number of persons are expected from the country, and it has been suggested to us that they had better come prepared to stay all day, as it is likely the business and speaking will consume the greater part of the day.

Addresses may be expected, though we are not warranted in promising any speakers from abroad.

It is thought by many that this Convention will probably nominate a County Ticket. If so, it would be well to have a general representation from all parts of the county. May we not look for a great gathering?

The people of the north and west are moving upon this subject. Let us not sleep

from Wallachia. If Austria insists upon the terms proposed, and determines to force Russia to evacuate Moldavia, bloody work may be expected. Already, Russia has 300,000 men on or approaching the frontier. Austria can place 800,000 on her frontier, at short notice; Turkey has 150,000 under arms, and France and England 90,000, already beyond the Bosphorus. Will they fight? If so, terrible havoc will be made. We rather incline to the opinion that peaceful councils will prevail, though appearances indicate the contrary. Read the dispatches, and judge for yourself.

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF MEIGS COUNTY.	No.	Value.
From the Assessors Returns for the present year, our Auditor, Mr. Halliday, has compiled the following statement of the amount and kinds of personal property owned and held in Meigs County:		
Houses	2,800	\$188,453
Cattle	13,704	184,233
Mules and Asses	42	2,847
Sheep	21,519	27,229
Hogs	15,631	25,772
Corn	1,395	44,085
Other taxable property		213,694
Watches	490	8,118
Pianos	11	1,848
Merchants' stock		163,994
Manufacturers' stock		65,996
Brokers' capital		55,763
Monies and credits		690,827
In Ohio State Stocks		2,345
In other stocks		908
Total amount returned		\$1,651,335
Value of the Real Estate, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization		\$2,612,864
Grand total		\$4,264,199

New manufacturing establishments, new buildings and villages, &c., &c., will increase the aggregate from eighty to one hundred thousand dollars.

A HALF YEAR'S MORTALITY.—We have before us a table of the mortality in the four leading Atlantic cities, from Jan. 1, to July 1, 1883 and 1884.

	PHILA. N. Y. BALT. BOSTON.
1884	5,072 11,976 2,541 2,216
1883	4,712 9,457 2,520 1,854
Increase in 1884	360 2,500 23 272

THE CHOLERA.—The *People's Post* of last week contains an article, in the editorial column, which states that there have been ten cases of cholera, (six of which proved fatal) in this neighborhood. Whether the article was original, or whether it was clipped from some exchange paper and the proper credit neglected, we cannot say. The latter supposition would be the most charitable; for if the editor of the *Fountain* wrote the article himself, and intended to convey the idea, that the cholera has prevailed to such an alarming extent here, he is guilty of a deliberate falsehood. There have not, so far as we are able to learn, been ten cases of Asiatic cholera in Meigs county for the past eighteen months; nor have there been three well-defined cases of cholera in Pomeroy for that length of time.

Several Germans, who have just arrived from the old country have died here from some disease resembling ship fever, which is no more like the cholera than the small pox or yellow fever. There have been a few cases of dysentery or flux, and probably some diarrhea, as is the case everywhere during this excessively hot weather. But, as a general thing, we think the town has been remarkably healthy this summer—much more so than usual. The cholera is not prevailing here, to our knowledge, at all, and we have taken pains to make some inquiry on the subject.

We have been induced to make these remarks because of the influence such improper and inconsiderate statements as those contained in the article above referred to will have upon the trade of Pomeroy, and also upon the health of the county. Harvesting is scarcely over in the country, and everybody knows that during the harvesting season, farmers cannot send their products to town. Consequently the town is now destitute of almost every article of country produce. It is difficult for people living in town to purchase enough of the necessities of life to keep them in good health. Harvest being nearly over now, farmers could bring in their products, and thus relieve us of our sufferings. It is cruel, therefore, to circulate a false report of cholera, and thus prevent the necessary supplies from coming in. Again: Our experience has taught us that nothing is so certain to increase the number of deaths in a cholera season as fear. The influence of fear upon the physical constitution renders an individual much more liable to cholera, and few persons who are considerably frightened when attacked ever recover. This, we think is one of the reasons why cholera proves so much more fatal at certain times and places.

Notwithstanding all this, however, we should not have objected to the statements of the *Fountain*, if they had been true. But until we see the names and dates we cannot believe a word of it.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—SMITH & NIXON hang out their banner in this week's Telegraph. We have known this firm for several years, and have watched its progress. They commenced, we believe, with a retail grocery, on the corner of Eighth & Walnut streets, Cincinnati, in 1845. From the start, they have been liberal advertisers—more so in Cincinnati. The consequence was that their first store soon became too small for them. They sold out, and erected a building one square below, where they kept a Tea Store and Piano Warehouse. The next we heard of them, they were building Concert Hall—one of the most magnificent structures for the purpose designed, in the United States. Thither they removed their Pianos. When we were last in Cincinnati, they were tearing down Concert Hall for the purpose of enlarging the building. Few men have met with, or deserved greater success in any business, and the liberality with which they continue to advertise is convincing proof that they well understand the secret of their prosperity.

We recommend them to the patronage of our readers, however, not solely because they advertise; but because we know them to be honorable business men, and as good judges of instruments as can be found in the Western country.

The Sheriff's and Auditor's advertisements will be read with interest. Mr. W. Sivers has a few words to say.

THE TEMPERANCE LAW.—The impression has some how gone abroad throughout the county that the Temperance Law has been treated as a nullity, since the decision of Justice Corwin. This is a great mistake. Out of his own town and county, Corwin's decision has had but little influence. Before the law will be treated as a nullity generally, it must be set aside by a full bench. Corwin is but one of the three Supreme Judges. The opinions of the others are unknown. The law works well, and is generally received with favor. The people of the State will be loth to give it up, and will not do so until it has been properly set aside.

In Pomeroy the officers continue to enforce the law rigorously. Within the past week several persons have been committed for drunkenness, and several others bound over to Probate Court, for violating the provisions of the law.

Arrival of the steamer Franklin.
Four Days Later from Europe.
COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—No having yet received our regular correspondence, and no papers yet, our news is necessarily brief.

Flour had advanced 61 to 9d per bbl; but corn was dull and a shade lower. At London flour had declined 1s to 2s per bbl, and corn 2s per quarter.

Consols closed on the 4th at 93½.
New York, July 18.—The steamer Franklin, with advices from Havre to the 5th, and Liverpool to the 4th inst., went ashore yesterday morning off Montauk, Long Island, and it is said to be in a dangerous position. She had 100 passengers aboard, about forty of whom reached shore this morning. Her cargo comprises 800 tons merchandise. At the last accounts from her she was not looking badly.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—A formidable revolt took place at Madrid on the 28th ult., headed by Gen. O'Donnell. The insurgents numbered 4,000; the reports are however, conflicting, the latest state that the city is covered with barricades, and that the garrison had fraternized with the insurgents, and that O'Donnell had threatened to attack the palace, unless the ministry resigned. It is also stated that the Queen has been called upon to abdicate.

It is reported from Vienna that the Czar's reply had been received, and that he says he will resist to the last man and last ruble. The Russians had not yet evacuated Moldavia, and had concentrated her forces on the Transylvania frontier, making a complete change of front, with 50,000 men ready for action. Austria, on the other hand, is reported as having dispatched a force of 24,000 men into Moldavia to drive the Russians across the river Scroth, so that a collision was considered probable.

The official advices, it may be well to state, say the Czar's reply to the Austro-Prussian note had not yet transpired.

No important movements of the allied fleets are reported.

Sevastopol was still threatened. The Baltic fleet was still off Cronstadt. The Russians continued to retire from Wallachia, and the right bank of the Danube was entirely evacuated, except two fortified positions.

The Franklin's mails and all her passengers have been safely landed. A dispatch from the Spanish government says the government troops attacked the insurgents and completely defeated them; also that the Queen was well received by her troops and the people, and Madrid is reported tranquil. The truth of this dispatch was doubted at Paris.

All the troops in Russian Poland are ordered to march to the Gallician frontier. A new levy en masse has been ordered in Poland; each landed proprietor is to supply twenty-four men, twelve of whom is to be armed with scythes. The steamer Niagara arrived out at Liverpool on the 2nd inst., and the Pacific on the afternoon of the 3rd.

Arrival of the Niagara.
Three Days Later from Europe.

HAVRE, July 18.—The steamer Niagara, with advices from Liverpool to the 8th inst., has arrived at this port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Breadstuffs were unchanged, with a moderate business. Another circular says Wheat had declined 3d, and Flour 6d, during the week.

Richardson's circular quotes Western Canal Flour at 36s@36s 63, and Baltimore and Ohio 37s@38s. White Wheat 11s, and Red 10s 9d. Corn selling freely, but a decline of 1s closing at 35s.

The accounts from the agricultural districts are rather unfavorable, but average crops are anticipated.

Beef was unchanged, with sales of 225 carcasses Western at 10s 5d. The transactions in Pork were large, but at lower prices for Eastern; but Western was dull, with a declining tendency. Bacon firm, long and short middles 39s@42s. Shoulders were unchanged. An active business was doing in Cheese, at 42s@50s, according to quality. Lard was higher, with an active speculative demand. Gardner says 10,000 bbls sold during the week at 43s 6d@53s. Nothing doing in Lined Oil. Cake is wanted. Tallow advanced 2s to 3s, with a small export demand, at 67s@68s. Coffee and Sugar are unchanged, with a small demand.

Nothing of importance doing in Tobacco. Iron firm at London. The Money Market was unchanged.

The bullion had increased in the Bank of England £245,000. American stocks firm. Consols closed at 92½@93.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—An express arrived at Vienna 4th inst., bearing dispatches of the official reply of Russia to Austria. The precise terms of the reply had not been transmitted to Austria, to the King of Saxony, and the other sovereigns who had participated in the Congress at Hamburg. The tenor of the letter to Austria is said to be, that by evacuating Wallachia, leaving free the Danube, the Czar thinks he satisfied the reasonable demands of Austria; but says Moldavia is not to be evacuated, as he considers the occupation of that Principality necessary to guarantee for the conditions of future peace.

Prince Menshikoff was the bearer of the dispatches to Austria.

Col. Mantouff arrived on the 6th at Berlin from St. Petersburg, with the Czar's reply to Prussia, which is very courteous, stating that the Czar consents to resign the exclusive protectorate over the Greek Christians, if the Turks accede to the joint protectorate of the five powers, and the Czar will evacuate the Principality when the allied forces evacuate Turkey, but will retain a strong military position in Moldavia as provisional securities.

Hostilities continue and new engagements are reported from the Black Sea, Baltic and Asia.

The Austrians had entered Wallachia, and the French army were embarking in English ships at Cherbourg for Finland. In regard to the occupation of Wallachia by Austrian troops it yet known is that seventeen steamers with troops aboard had dropped down the Danube.

Napier's fleet was lying in line of battle before Cronstadt, but up to the 27th June no attack had been made. The English frigate *Desperate* had fired some shots, which the batteries returned.

Bomarsund, in the White Sea, had been bombarded the second time on the 26th of June, and the fortifications destroyed. Advice from the Black Sea say that on the 28th June eight Russian steamers came out of Sevastopol, and attacked three of the allied ships at the batteries. The affair seems to have been a running fight. One of the allied vessels, the *Furious*, was considerably damaged.

The main body of the fleet was at Balaklava.

An important battle was fought on the Danube under Gerotte Meher Pasha. They fell on the Russian rear guard near Silistria, 25,000 strong. The battle lasted two days in which the Russians lost 2,500 killed, but made good their retreat.

The Russians continued to concentrate their forces on the rivers Soreth and Pruth. The plan of the allied powers was kept a profound secret.

Cavalry were supposed to be advancing by land to the Balkans.

A telegraph line has been built from Constantinople to Varna, Shumla, Widdin, and Gallipoli.

5,000 Anglo-French troops were still at Varna.

ADDITIONAL BY THE STEAMER FRANKLIN.—The Franklin's mails and all her passengers have been safely landed.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Mr. Cooper, the President of the Sunbury and Erie Railway denies that the work will be suspended on the road, and says there can be no reasonable doubt of the subscriptions made by Crane, Dillon & Co., being passed, as they do not depend on Mr. Crane alone, but on a number of gentlemen of moderate wealth. The justifications from the city will only be asked for as the private subscribers pay in their subscriptions.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—A letter from Havana, by the Isabella, says the yellow fever was producing a terrible devastation at Havana. The weather was very unhealthy. The slave ship Grey Eagle had been given up to a mixed commission, to decide to whom she belonged. Several other American vessels, with slaves, were expected.

BUFFALO, July 14.—The street preaching is producing a great excitement here. Last evening a crowd of Irishmen assembled opposite the American hotel on Main street, when a fight ensued. About eight of the Irish were severely injured, but none killed; five were arrested. Street preaching is again to come off this evening, and a riot is expected.

NEW YORK, July 14.

Paul, the cashier of Belmont's Banking establishment, was arrested yesterday, and confessed he robbed the Bank of \$14,000. The money was returned through the post-office yesterday.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The whole number of deaths last week were 160, of which none were by cholera.

A German named Weghorst, last night threw a lighted camphene lamp at his wife burning her so shockingly that her recovery is hopeless.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In an Irish row last night, a man named Keel had his head literally chopped to pieces with a lathing axe. His wife and another woman were also badly cut. The perpetrators were arrested.

CONCORD, N. H., July 12.—Gov. Baker, vetoed the bill giving the City Council power to regulate or restrict the sale of intoxicating drinks in the following terms: "Believing as I do, that the Legislature has no constitutional right to prohibit the use of all intoxicating drinks, therefore no constitutional right can delegate such power to the municipal authorities of any city or town—I return the bill to the House of Representatives in which it originated, with these my objections."

This afternoon the House passed the Liquor Bill by a vote of 155 to 106. It will not go through the Senate.

It will be recollected that the account of the delivery of Burns, the fugitive slave at Boston, spoke of his being escorted to the wharf by 1,200 soldiers, and 125 citizens. The Boston Atlas thus speaks of this guard of "citizens":

"A body of some 125 individuals, (we cannot call them men,) who had offered themselves to the Marshal for duty, were drawn up in the form of a hollow square, in the centre of which was the poor fugitive, the United States Marshal and his officers. They were armed with pistols and drawn cutlasses. This body-guard was composed of the dregs of society; nearly all were black-legs and thieves, most of whom have been or ought to be inmates of our prisons. The sight was a disgrace to a city which claims the title of the Athens of America, and the sooner the aid of such men is refused by Government officers, the earlier law will be considered as law, and not as an exhibition of brute force."

The local inspectors of this district have suspended the license of Hugh C. Funk, pilot, sixty days, for causing a collision between the Crystal Palace and Hoosier State on the 16th of April last. Both boats were bound down, and on their way to St. Louis when the collision took place, the former of which boats he, Funk, was steering at the time.

TO THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.—At the last session of the General Assembly an act was passed appointing the undersigned Commissioners to erect a monument to the

memory of Gen. Simon Kenyon, and appropriating one thousand dollars toward that purpose.

At a late meeting of the Commissioners held on the 21st June, at Bellfontaine, in Logan county, it was determined to erect the contemplated monument in that place, near which the remains of Gen. Kenyon now repose, and where, for the last eighteen years of his life he resided.

The commissioners being of the opinion that a memorial worthy of the high virtues and eminent public services of Gen. Kenyon cannot be executed for a less sum than ten thousand dollars, have resolved to solicit subscriptions from the people of the State, to aid in erecting a monument, limited in amount to one dollar from each subscriber.

We therefore call upon our fellow citizens of Ohio to aid us in commemorating the memory of the man to whose courage and fortitude the people of the West, and Ohio in particular, are in a great degree indebted for the beautiful country which they now occupy and enjoy.

Let us by a monument worthy of the most distinguished of the Western Pioneers, and worthy of the present generation in Ohio, transmit to her descendants a recollection of his heroic deeds, and exhibit them to future ages as the theme of praise and model imitation.

W. A. ADAMS, JOHN CORWIN, BATTLE HARRISON, ANTHONY CASAD, R. H. CHEETHAM, Commissioners. Bellfontaine, June 1884.

Judge McLean recently decided a controversy between the Minnesota and National Mining Company, of Lake Superior, involving the title of 160 acres of copper lands, said to be worth \$900,000. The decision was in favor of the Minnesota company. Hon. Samuel F. Vinton and Jacob M. Howard were the Attorneys for the successful company, and Hon. Truman Smith and James V. Smith for defendants. The case excited considerable interest, and settles other claims of a similar character.